





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,  
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

## AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's  
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

## CLARETS.

## MEDOC.

Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50  
Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00

## ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50  
Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00

## ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

## WATSON'S

## IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition  
to the Red One which States thatTHE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
Is miscible in Water in all proportions.

## ITS MISCELLANEOUS IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing  
odour will Command it to the Public for General  
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect  
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-  
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all  
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Saffron in visiting—  
A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or  
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and  
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through  
infected districts is strongly recommended.  
For washing the face and hands—A tea-  
spoonful to a gallon of water.  
For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.  
For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-  
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round  
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.  
For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to  
a pint of water.

## AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

## FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable  
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-  
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs  
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath  
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and  
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 25th.  
The Japanese troops are advancing on the  
Chinese positions in Korea. A collision is  
imminent.  
A Japanese cruiser has sunk a Chinese  
transport.THE ASSAULT ON THE BRITISH  
CONSUL AT SEOUL.  
The Japanese Government has apologized for  
the assault on Mr. Gardner.

## RUSSIA ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

The *Novos Vremya* considers that Russia  
ought to side with China against Japan. At any  
rate that she should endeavor to localise the  
conflict and safeguard her interests.RESULT OF THE HARDWICK STAKES  
AT ASCOT.The HARDWICK STAKES, of 2,000 sovs., added  
to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for 3-yr.  
three-year-olds and upwards; three-year-olds,  
7st. 12lbs., four, 9st. five and upwards, 9st.  
12lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 5lbs.; the  
winner of a race of 2,000 sovs., or of races  
collectively value 2,000 sovs., to carry 7lbs.;  
the winner of a race or of races collectively  
value 1,000 sovs., 7lbs. extra; maiden three-  
year-olds allowed 5lbs., four and upwards,  
7lbs.; the second to receive 10 per cent., and  
the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes.  
Swileway Course—73 sub.; 2 entries corrected  
on payment of 50c. Closed November 1st,  
1892.LONDON, Friday, April 22nd.  
Mr. C. D. Rose's b.c. Ravensbury, by Isomomy  
—Pentney, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lbs., by St. Simon  
Baron de Hirsch's b.c. La Flèche, by St. Simon  
—Quiver, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lbs., by St. Simon  
Mr. C. D. Rose's b.c. St. Milla, by St. Simon  
Distant Shore, 3 yrs., 6st. 12lbs., by St. Simon  
Colonel North's b.c. Royal Harry, by Kilmorin  
—Sultana, by Doncaster, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lbs.  
(Winner trained by W. A. Jarvis, Newmarket).  
Betting: 6 to 1 against Ravensbury; won by  
half a length.RESULT OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND  
PLATE AT GOSFORTH PARK.The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE, of 1,000 sovs.,  
a handicap; winners of any handicap value  
140 sovs. after 7th June, at 10 a.m., 5lbs.; of  
two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs.  
5lbs., or of any race value 500 sovs., 12lbs.  
extra (extreme penalty); the second to receive  
50 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs., the  
only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next; 15  
sovs. if left in after that time, or 25 sovs. for  
starters. Two miles. (30 subs.)Mr. P. Buchanan's b.c. Newcom, by High-  
borne—Orange Blossom, 6 yrs., 6st. 12lbs.,  
R. W. Colling  
Mr. R. Sheiwo's b.c. Hawkshaw, by  
Hawkey—Silence, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lbs.,  
W. A. PrattMr. D. S. Wilson's b.c. Tilton, by Melton—  
Cydonia, 4 yrs., 6st. 12lbs., H. Chaloner  
(Winner trained by W. I. Anson, Malton).  
Betting: 5 to 4 against Newcom; won by two  
lengths; eight ran—Asian.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British paddle steamer *Tassey* was sold by  
auction at Penang on the 16th instant, and  
realised \$7,000.No clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage at  
the Kowloon brickworks factory recently reported  
in these columns, has yet been discovered.A CHINESE paper says it has been decided to  
start building the railroad between Peking and  
Hankow, and a large iron bridge is to be built  
at the North Loo Koon Kuan of Peking.The Bangkok Press, says a Bangkok contem-  
porary, at present filled with the utmost sym-  
pathy for the Chinese, is so exposed to the  
local scourge of dysentery and one from fever.A KUALA LUMPUR correspondent informs the *Shan-  
ghai Mercury* that the issue of the 100,000 half-  
cent stamps, which has been taken place on the  
12th instant, has been postponed until the 1st  
August.Some of the Japanese native papers have got  
hold of a yarn to the effect that Great Britain,  
Russia, and the United States have decided on  
the appointment of a Commission of fifteen,  
composed of six Koreans, three Chinese, three  
Japanese, and one each from those three foreign  
Powers, to settle the present trouble and reform  
Korea's internal administration.The latest news from Tientsin, says our Shang-  
hai morning contemporary of the 18th inst., is  
that 10,000 Chinese troops have been ordered to  
Korea. To transport them, a number of the  
China Merchants' steamers are being sent North.  
The *Kowling* has been chartered and left  
yesterday afternoon for the Peking, and  
endeavors are being made to charter other  
British steamers.A TELEGRAM in an Indian contemporary, dated  
Lahore the 3rd inst., says:—A few nights ago,  
the male guard at Kasauli, composed of men of  
the Royal Munster Fusiliers, while under the  
influence of liquor, fired the five sure chests  
deposited there under their charge. A military  
enquiry has taken place, and the men concerned  
are all under arrest. The chests were found  
buried not far from the guard-room, and a portion  
of the contents are missing from one of them.We are, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, told that  
since the outbreak in Korea the Chinese in Japan  
have been the butt of mischievous Japanese jokes,  
jinnikaba-men and *battons*, who delight when  
opportunities offer, to tug at the historical pigtail.  
We have neither seen nor heard of the Chinese  
behaving in any way rudely to the Japanese in  
his Settlement, continues our contemporary, but  
the Japanese can be very bumptious, and are so  
very often; in fact, they are by no means the  
gentle, polite race that some depict them.SINCE the trouble with Japan assumed a serious  
aspect, the Chinese Government would appear  
to have been making up for lost time. At all  
events preparations for any eventualities have  
been actively carried out in every possible  
direction. Recognising the value of an unlimited  
coal supply for men-of-war, the mine in Po mo-  
ca and the Northern provinces have been entirely  
monopolized by the Government. In the Kien-  
ping colliery the miners have been working day  
and night, the output exceeding over a thousand  
tons per day.The Swedish and Norwegian authorities are  
always exceedingly hard on that unfortunate  
class known as "drunks." As an instance, at  
Shanghai the other day Gustav William Ahlberg,  
having nothing better to do, took to a bigger  
cargo of bug-juice than he was capable of carry-  
ing conveniently, and became an "incapable"  
in the Yuenfong Road. A hard-hearted constable,  
who probably never enjoyed the entrancing  
delights of the "jim-jam," sent honest Bill into  
retirement for six days. Fifty cents or twenty  
cents would have been nearer the mark.The steamer *Ying* was put up to auction at  
Shanghai on the 16th inst., but as the reserve of  
Tls. 12,000 was not offered the vessel was with-  
drawn.THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Para*, with  
mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 7th inst.,  
has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port  
this morning.A TELEGRAM from Chemulpo states that the  
Japanese are pouring reinforcements and munitions  
of war into Korea, and making every  
preparation for a campaign.NEAR Talpeh-fu (Formosa) the other day the  
so-called savages made a raid on some Chinese  
settlements, killing eleven and wounding a lot more.  
A body of troops has been despatched by the  
Governor to punish the warlike aborigines.ONCE more we have escaped what "old salts"  
are wont to term "a stiffish breeze." At least, so  
the Observatory prophets allege, for at 10.15  
this morning the black ball, indicating a typhoon  
to the West and within 300 miles of the Colony,  
was taken down and since that the weather has  
cleared up considerably.THUS the *China Gazette*:—"A few days ago  
thirteen companies of Northern 'braves,'  
stationed at Chin-shu-coo, a village in the Peking  
River, were ordered to Korea. When the day  
came for them to embark it was found that  
nearly all the soldiers had deserted and sold  
their rifles to the coolies for what they could get."THE typhoon that struck the Japanese coast  
near Nagasaki on Tuesday last apparently has  
done considerable damage in the province, the  
telegraph line between Nagasaki and Kobe  
having been blown down at several points.  
Telegraphic communication between Kobe and  
Nagasaki had not been restored up to 5 o'clock  
this afternoon.THE Editor of the *British Medical Journal* is  
of opinion that the bubonic pest is eminently  
congenial from person to person, and although  
scarious infection is not unknown in connection  
with it, and may be esteemed to be a factor in its  
diffusion, it is probably only to a slight  
extent. Like typhoid, the plague is mainly diffused  
by personal contact, and its diffusion is one of  
the results of overcrowding and dirt.HOSTILITIES between Japan and China have  
commenced; a Chinese transport has, as will be  
seen by a telegram published in another column,  
been sunk by a Japanese cruiser, and two divisions  
of the Chinese army in Korea are marching  
upon the Chinese posts at Anan and Sam-mo.  
It is probable that reports of a direct engage-  
ment in Korea will be received here to-morrow  
or on Saturday, for Manampo is only about 35  
miles from Seoul, where the main body of the  
Japanese forces is encamped, and about 20 miles  
from Chemulpo; Anan being about two days' march  
from the capital of the Peninsular Kingdom.THE *Star Free Press* of July 13th says:—"The  
success of the Wattana Mine has continued  
uninterrupted. Messrs. Shaw and Weiss proved  
to the syndicate of what stuff the mine was  
composed, and their success has been received  
in Paris with considerable enthusiasm. The  
company has been formed with a capital of  
500,000 francs, and M. Weiss, accompanied by  
the necessary engineers and accountants, is  
already on his way out to Siam to begin work on  
a large scale at Wattana. We hear that large  
sums have been expended on the requisite plant,  
and that M. Jacob, now that everything has been  
arranged in Paris, will leave for Bangkok at an  
early date and proceed to the Wattana  
concession, where he expects to find the  
work in an advanced stage on his arrival.  
M. Shaw, the indefatigable manager, will  
leave for the mines after he has recovered from  
a severe fever brought on by his last journey, and  
a severe fever during the rainy season at the  
Wattana concession. We also learn that the  
Wattana Company is confined to a small section  
of Pailian capitalists who refuse to allow the  
shares to be placed on the market, so convinced  
are they of the great value of their property.  
Hence the impossibility of buying shares in Paris."

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following letter, written by an English-  
speaking Chinaman, appeared in the *Peking  
Gazette* on the 14th instant; forms not only an  
interesting contribution to plague literature, but  
also evidence of the fact that some of the Hong-  
kong Chinese who have received a European  
education take an intelligent and unprejudiced  
and comprehensive report on the salient features  
of the deadly visitation. The letter reads as  
follows:—

Hongkong, June 30th.

"My Dear Brother,—The plague has now been  
slightly checked, but whether by the hand of  
Providence or by the active services of the  
sanitary staff, I am unable to say. All sorts of  
preventive measures have been brought into  
operation by the medical officers, and we have  
done all that could be done to check the spread  
of this most fatal and deadly disease. So far we  
have not got hold of any remedy that has  
gone to the root of the matter. We hope that some  
valuable discovery may be made to guard against this  
fearful scourge. We are still in danger of our lives.  
Nearly all who were sick with the disease have  
succumbed to its deadly and poisonous effect, and  
died in a few days. The number of new  
patients admitted into the hospital since the 18th  
up to noon of the 19th was 24 and dead  
bodies picked up in the streets 35. From the  
30th of April up to the 30th May the average  
number of patients admitted was 75 per day, and  
deaths 50. According to the statistics supplied  
by the medical institutions, the number of deaths  
from the outbreak of the plague up to the present  
is about 2,500, and of whom were buried at Sandy  
Bay. The number of deaths given above is far  
from the correct number, if we count those who  
have returned to the country and died there  
after contracting the disease in Hongkong.  
Nearly three-quarters of the Chinese families  
have left; so I am not far from the mark, or  
guilty of exaggeration, if I give the figure of  
5,000 as the number of persons who have fallen  
victims to the disease. It appears that the  
disease is a most fatal one. Any one who is  
unfortunate enough to catch it is beyond human  
skill. Out of 3,000 sufferers only as many as  
100 have recovered, and the rest died in great  
pain within 24 hours, or 3 days. All the  
remedies and methods of treatment the Euro-  
pean doctors could devise have availed nothing,  
and the services of the Chinese quacks have  
proved equally unsuccessful. Under the auspices  
of the Cantonese Government, two Chinese medi-  
cal men were sent here a few days ago to the  
Chinese patients to a new Hospital in Canton  
called the Kim Shing Tong. This is a new  
institution, and was put up by the well-known  
Hok Shan, L. L. D., to meet the emergency,  
and the Governor-General and the Canton  
authorities of the high Mandarin, Mr. Canton  
city. It is a 3-story building, and is situated  
at Wong Shek, and provided with comfort-  
able and spacious accommodations for the sick.  
The doctors attending to the sick are principally  
Hakka men, and have a high reputation through-  
out Kwang Tung and Kwang Si for their skill incoping with the disease, and have rendered  
most valuable services at the Oi Yuk Tong  
Hospital. The pay they demand is exorbitant.  
Would you believe me if I told you that  
the pay for each of these specialists per  
day is \$60? During the last few days the  
epidemic has worked its way into our dis-  
trict (East Point). From the 19th instant up  
to the present, the Police have discovered at least  
18 cases and 5 deaths, though previous to that  
this district was congratulated on its healthiness  
and sound sanitary condition. Rates, too, have been  
found in an insensible state or lying dead in the  
streets, having apparently been attacked by the  
disease. From the opinion generally prevailing,  
this is in all probability the plague reaching  
the place, and if not successful and immediate  
precautions are taken, the place will soon be a  
scene of danger to the inhabitants of the district.  
We have religious processions and a parade every  
evening from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m., got up by the  
Man Mo temple committee to ward the disease  
off. On such occasions there is no music and  
noise, and everything passes off very quietly and  
solemnly, and with the usual pomp and  
ceremony. There is a great deal of work  
everywhere for want of coolies, and butchers and  
perfect standstill. Many employers and servants  
have left the Colony, and the foreign masters are  
left to the best they can for themselves. About  
three-fourths of the drapery shops in Jervois  
Street have put up their shutters, and there are  
many streets of houses unoccupied. A good  
many of the houses in the Tai-ping-shan and  
Sai Ying Pun districts have been  
nailed up and condemned as being unfit for human  
habitation. The Government have contem-  
plated purifying them by destroying them with  
fire, but have now given up the idea, as the  
undertaking will involve a great sacrifice and a  
good deal of expense, to say nothing of loss to  
the revenue. They are now only burning the  
dirty goods and chattels therein contained."The sanitary authorities have now organized  
night search parties who search the tenements  
in the worst parts of the city, partly in search of  
plague patients and partly to ascertain the average  
number of lodgers in the rookeries that have  
not yet been condemned. The wisdom of this  
new departure is open to question, though had  
such action been taken when the plague was  
raging here, there would unquestionably have  
been at least a modicum of common sense in the  
proceeding.The latest official returns are as follow:—  
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—  
New Deaths, 10; Cured, 10.  
Hospital ship *Hygiea*..... 0 0 10  
Kennedy-town..... 2 0 1 39  
Slaughter House..... 1 4 0 41  
Private houses..... 0 0 0 0  
Total..... 4 4 1 90  
Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to  
July 25th, noon, 2,403; grand total, 4,741.  
From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—Tung  
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter  
House) new case, 0; death, 0; sent to  
Canton in junk, 0; sent to Lai-chi-kok, 0; total  
remaining under treatment, 38.LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.  
The following are the returns of admissions,  
deaths, &c., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the  
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday:  
Admissions, 4; deaths, 3; dis-  
charged, 6; remaining under treatment, 42.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by  
Correspondents in this column.)

## POST OFFICE NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—I often feel with interest in your paper  
letters and articles bearing upon the carelessness  
of Government officials. As far as the Post  
Office crowd they are particularly obnoxious  
to criticism. You are right to "chuck it  
at 'em," and most people quite agree  
with you. The following will serve to show  
how I am treated by them:—Circulars, news-  
papers, price lists and general correspondence  
sent to me by every mail from home, and I  
am surprised to find that nothing has reached  
me by the last five mails. Stamp catalogues  
ought to have reached me by the last three  
European mails, yet nothing has been delivered  
to my address. There can be no doubt but that  
the papers have been mislaid in transit by some  
hopeless incompetents. It is to be hoped the  
Postmaster General will bestir himself a little  
with a view to fitting the cap on the heads of  
those who so constantly cause the General Post  
Office to become the laughing-stock of the general  
public, and of times an intense annoyance to  
private individuals.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1894.

## CHINA'S ARMIES.

I. In the troops thus taught a sort of routine  
developed which, considerably curtailed, was  
passed on to other divisions of the army in dif-  
ferent provinces to which trained drill-masters were  
assigned. Passed on thus through different  
hands, the new training became more and more  
little trace of the original teaching was left, and  
a kind of mixture resulted little better than the  
old Chinese drill pure and simple. The  
European training was not communicated to the  
troops by their officers, but by a special class of  
non-commissioned officers acting as drill-masters.  
In the provinces of Chihli each company was  
furnished with an instructor of this class, under  
whose supervision the parade ground were placed the  
officers as well as the men. The drill-masters  
acquired were purely technical, and a great point  
was held to have been achieved when the men  
had been taught to load their muskets properly.  
The Chihli Infantry is armed mainly with the  
German Mauser rifle "M-71" from the factories  
of Soemmering, Oberndorf and Steyr; several  
hundred, made with iron barrels, came from the  
United States. Many of the Peking troops are  
likewise furnished with this weapon alongside  
numbers of other various types.China will never possess a cavalry in the  
European sense of the word. In the first place  
there exists no suitable supply of horses. The  
Mongolian pony is possessed of endurance for  
long marches, but is much too light and is only  
thrust to fourteen hands high. The supply is  
insufficient, and every ten years the whole material  
is renewed. The Governor-General either pays  
the commanders a certain amount, or else he  
provides them himself by means of a commission  
despatched to Mongolia to buy ponies. The  
commanders of camps are allowed a fairly high  
sum for the fodder—amounting in Chihli to 14  
shillings per horse monthly.  
In this way the cavalry remains as it was, an  
agile infantry, which, from a Chinese point of  
view, possesses the available advantage over the  
troops in arms of being able more promptly  
to place a comfortable distance between itself  
and the enemy when necessary. They are armed  
with Winchester carbines in a fight they do not  
discount to fire but the division rides in single  
file, one behind the other, in an extended order,  
each rider firing off his rifle as he passes  
before his turn comes round again. Any idea  
of manoeuvring is absolutely non-existent. This  
cavalry is totally worthless for scouting purposes,  
chiefly on account of the untutoredness of theThe Manchurian cavalry in the interior  
is said to consist of 40,000 to 50,000 riders; on  
the coast provinces there is no trace of them.The heavy artillery is the favorite weapon of  
the Chinese; it is, however, a very old-fashioned  
weapon (although, of course, in no way com-  
parable with that of Europe)—and for this simple  
reason that the working of artillery demands  
science, experience and study far beyond any-  
thing of which the Chinese are yet capable. They  
are consequently here, more than elsewhere,  
dependent upon foreigners and more willing to  
learn from them. The German instructors have  
succeeded in Chihli in creating a really excellent  
artillery, after considerable difficulties overcome  
in collecting together the diverse material  
ordered from all quarters, and getting it into  
working order. Unremitting attention has to  
be kept up for no order can be depended upon  
to be carried out unless he who gives the order  
stands by to watch its fulfilment. Chihli  
possesses the strongest and best field artillery in  
all China; the pieces are all "Krupp" and, as a  
result of constant supervision, are kept in good  
order. The training of the gunners is good,  
and their shooting well taught.Such is the condition of the best army in  
China—that of Chihli. It will be sufficient to  
show how far the other armies come up to the  
above ideal. The victory of Nanking has  
taught the Chinese to make use of European officers for  
the training of his troops; his instructors are non-  
commissioned native officers educated in Chihli.  
In every respect, except in armament, this  
infantry stands on a very low footing; there is  
an outline of European training, but it is  
not a practical application of it has been  
attempted. The cavalry rank still lower,  
if possible, and like that in Chihli is armed  
with swords and repeating rifles. The field  
artillery is mostly provided with "Krupp"  
guns, though not so fully as in Chihli. The  
training of the gunners is managed thus:—When  
the guns are delivered to the Government a few  
men are trained to use them in the Shanghai  
arsenal, and after a few weeks there are trans-  
ferred to the camp with the guns, and there  
communicate their acquired knowledge to the  
remainder. It is clear that in this way the  
general training is necessarily a very superficial  
one.In Canton and in the southern provinces of  
China generally, tactical training in accordance  
with European principles has only been intro-  
duced in the last few years. The first Chinese  
armies which marched into Tongking from  
Kuangsi in 1884 were in no way distinguishable  
from the old-fashioned Chinese troops, but in  
their armament. They were nearly all armed  
with breechloaders of modern type, and to each  
company were attached several batteries of  
"Krupps." The French had easy work with  
these helpless swarms; the compact masses  
were soon shaken by their fire and they were  
quickly routed. This tactical helplessness was  
exhibited even in the field fortifications which  
were in the day did the mandarins and the Vice-  
roy came to replace the want of training by  
numbers, wherein lay their strength. The  
Governor-General of Canton possesses little or  
no cavalry. The ponies in South China scarcely  
reach the height of twelve hands, and animals  
imported from the north, even mules, are unable to  
stand the marshy climate of south China.  
Besides this the ground is so cut up by paddy-  
fields and embankments, and much of the land  
is so infertile, that the conditions of the roads round  
Canton, that movements of artillery and cavalry  
are practically impossible there.There is in China no engineer corps in the  
European sense and, strictly speaking, no army  
train. The Commander of each of the camps  
receives from the Governor-General a round  
sum out of which he has to provide ponies,  
and mules for transport, as well as their fodder.  
As far as an outsider can judge, it is precisely  
here that the worst secret service takes place.  
Scarcely a single General maintains the stand-  
ard number of transport animals. Seeing that  
a yearly official deputation by the Government  
report takes place, it is evident that the Generals  
have to make their arrangements with these  
deputies. In no country is bribery so common  
as in China. It is nothing more than custom for  
a General charged with the supply of transport  
animals to enrich himself. In an interview  
with a high government official the conversa-  
tion turned upon a Colonel who had lately  
grown very rich. "Yes," said the worthy official,  
"but he receives pay for six hundred horses."  
This camp-commander probably only main-  
tained sixty.The commissariat of the troops is irregu-  
lar in the highest degree. As the  
soldier, even in the field, must look after his  
own provisioning, the mobility of the army is  
restricted by many side issues. It is true, and  
this is a point we cannot insist upon enough, that  
the wants of the Chinese soldier are extremely  
modest as far as eating and drinking go; still,  
properly organized train and commissariat would  
increase the value of a Chinese army tenfold,  
and not until then will its great mass be capable  
of exhibiting its real destructive powers. Trans-  
lated from *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San  
Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of  
last night's issue:—LONDON, June 24th.  
A curious development of Russian police  
activity on the frontier in the latest nihilist  
panic is engaging the attention of the British  
postal authorities. On May 20th the registered  
mail bag for England, containing over 100  
letters, was delivered by Russian mail agents at  
the Austrian frontier with the explanation that  
the letters were not only soaked through with water,  
but had accidentally been drenched with water.  
On examination here it was discovered that the  
letters were not only soaked through and mostly  
illegible, but in a number of cases the solid  
contents of the envelopes had been cut with a knife. It is  
clear that the officials had ransacked the bag,  
read all the suspicious letters, and then dumped  
the whole in water to provide an excuse for the  
mutilated condition of the envelopes. The  
matter has been referred to the Foreign Office  
here, and correspondence on the subject is in  
progress.Beyond a few sermon references and an  
occasional glimpse in obscure Tory papers the country  
against Lord Rosebery's sporting proclivities has  
subsidized, but it will probably be revived to some  
extent when Lord Rosebery's next meeting  
fills his next engagement.  
The Premier's private secretary, it is said, is  
responsible for these interesting statistics relative  
to his Lordship's mail. On the second day after  
receiving day over a hundred despatches were  
delivered, and the number steadily increased  
until the letters reached a total of 1,500 last week.  
Between 6,000 and 7,000 letters were received, in  
nearly every one of which Lord Rosebery was  
accused of various sins of commission or omission  
in connection with gambling. About a third of  
the writers suggested that the money won by  
Ladas be given to charitable objects in which  
the writers were interested. In addition to the  
letters, there were a large number of tracts.  
Several plain well-wishers called both in  
Downing Street and at the Premier's private  
residence in Berkeley Square with the object of  
rescuing him from the sporting Minister on the error  
of his ways. "It is needless to say that they did  
not succeed in obtaining access to the Minister."BERLIN, June 24th.  
Before starting for Kiel Emperor William  
celebrated a diplomatic triumph in the settlement  
of the dispute over the Anglo-Belgian agreement.  
He influenced Belgium and England to come to  
terms with France, and thus prepared the way  
for a pacific conclusion of the whole incident.  
It has been arranged that a revised convention  
shall soon be signed in Brussels by the four  
powers concerned. The dispute was settled in  
harmony with the recognized principles of interna-  
tional law and in the spirit of previous African  
expeditions was one of the whole incident.  
Commander Montefiore of the African  
expedition was ordered to start from Basrah,  
June 21st, for the Upper Ubanghi, a French pro-  
ceed, but will be diverted of what features  
through the reduction of its fighting force, and is  
likely to become a mere exploring party.KIEL, June 24th.  
Emperor William to-day addressed the marines  
now at the naval station. He dwelt upon the  
significance of the entry of his son, Prince  
Albert, into the marines in a month so momen-  
tous in the history of the Fatherland. The battles  
of Hohenfeldberg and Waterloo and the death  
of Frederick the Great, he said, all occurred in  
the month of June. The Emperor concluded by  
saying:—  
"Let this remind you of Hohenfeldberg and  
Waterloo, where the warriors of Prussia and  
Great Britain crushed their hereditary foe. To  
Frederick, too, it was ordained to wield the  
German sword which laid low our enemy. Let  
be your task to keep that sword bright and  
sharp, so that when I call you, which God forbid,  
you may stand fast, not only with honour, but  
with renown."CARDIFF (Wales), June 24th.  
The men who have volunteered to search the  
Aldion colliery at Cilfynydd, the scene of the ter-  
rible explosion of fire damp last evening, have  
been at work all day, but no further rescues have  
been made. All hope for those still in the pit  
has been abandoned.  
The number of dead, it is believed, will reach  
250. It has been estimated that 267 men and  
boys descended the shaft yesterday, and of this  
number only seventeen have been rescued. A large  
number of bodies are buried beneath the  
earth, and it has been found impossible to reach  
them as yet.Those not killed by the explosion or crushed  
to death by falling earth and rock were  
unsublimely asphyxiated by the aftermath. The  
actual explosion, which was terrific, was terribly  
mutilated.  
In many cases the arms and legs were blown  
completely from the trunks. Limbs and  
log-bones have been found in several parts of  
the mine. In one place a dozen bodies were  
found together. The men had evidently been  
overaken by the aftermath while endeavouring  
to make their escape.The scene of the disaster has been visited by  
thousands of people from the surrounding  
country



patrols arrested 300 of the rioters and put them in jail. In spite of the force of the police and military to prevent it, the rioters succeeded in wrecking and pillaging several more Italian houses this afternoon.

Forty Italian shops in Lyons have been gutted and burned by the mob. The police are either powerless to suppress the disorder or else are disinclined to do so. Anyway, it is strange that they are never on hand in force until the damage is done, though they have in every case had ample warning. Four rioters were killed by an explosion of petroleum in a store which they were sack.

The situation in Lyons becomes worse every hour. This evening a company of cavalry charged the rioters with sabres. A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce went to the Prefecture this afternoon and demanded that all necessary measures be taken to put a stop to the present troubles.

The impotence of the officials causes general discontent. Many persons demand that a state of siege be proclaimed. The rioters to-day were the rum of the population, who made the assassination of the President a pretext for pillage.

In several instances rioters molested well-dressed persons in the streets. The Italian Embassy and Consulate are strongly grieved.

GRENOBLE, June 26th.

There has been serious rioting here to-day. The disturbance commenced on Sunday night by Italian workmen employed on the horse cars, who were drinking in a wine shop. An Italian made a remark which the Frenchmen regarded as an insult. A free fight followed and a mob of Frenchmen, headed by flags and armed with sticks, invaded the yards of the horse car company and attacked and badly beat the Italians. Just as the trouble was becoming more serious the Prefect arrived and induced the Frenchmen to retire.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Italian cafés were attacked. A number of Italian stores were treated in the same manner. The mob marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Italians!" Several Italians who were met in the streets were beaten and kicked. The mob was re-inforced and proceeded to the Italian Consulate. The police vainly tried to check the mob, but the leaders procured a ladder, fixed it to the balcony of the Consulate, and several rioters, headed by a drunken carpenter, entered the Consulate, tore up the Italian flag, smashed the escutcheon, broke the furniture, threw the statues upon the floor and kicked them to pieces, and seizing upon two large and handsome oil paintings, representing King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, threw them into the street.

A detachment of military engineers were summoned, and the soldiers charged upon the mob. After a short conflict the mob was driven out of the Consulate which was then occupied by the troops, and the Prefect made an apology to the Italian Consul.

The riotous crowd spread throughout the city, seizing upon all Italians, men, women and children, and took them to the Prefecture, believing that they were to be expelled from the city. The Italians were guarded by the police until this morning, when the disorders had temporarily subsided. The two leaders of the attack on the Consulate were arrested to-day, and this caused a renewal of the trouble. Several mobs gathered as soon as the news of the arrest of the leaders became known, and the Prefect was compelled to summon troops. At 11 o'clock this morning the military authorities had occupied all the public squares and boulevards with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and Grenoble was to all intents and purposes in a state of siege.

MARSEILLE, June 26th.

The Mayor of Marseille has issued an address urging citizens to refrain from molesting Italians, but a strong anti-Italian feeling exists. Twenty-five Italians employed in enlarging the St. Cyr College have been dismissed in deference to the wishes of the other workmen. Several building contractors have been warned not to employ Italians.

MADRID, June 26th.

An explosion took place in a mine at Legallada, Asturias. Eight dead bodies have been recovered; fifty-seven are still missing.

CARDIFF, June 26th.

There have now been recovered from the Albion colliery 254 bodies.

LYONS, June 26th.

The assassin Santo, before the examining magistrate to-day, declared himself an anarchist. He said he acted upon his own initiative, and had not been engaged in any conspiracy. Nevertheless it has been ascertained that when Santo stopped at Vienne and Montpellier he had several conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the anarchists. The police have already arrested three persons at Vienne who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

CULLED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Anybody can be good and yet good for nothing.

On dit—that dancing men are becoming extinct.

Love may be blind, but the neighbours generally aren't.

Some of the best friends the devil has belong to the church.

A low voice is an excellent thing in woman; also a low hat.

Some people aim so high that their arrows cut nothing but the air.

It is supposed that a hen lays an egg because she can't stand it on end.

Marriage as a failure goes into bankruptcy through the divorce court.

There is a great deal of nonsense in the world and a big demand for it.

When money talks even the purist does not stop to criticize its grammar.

"Johnny, do you know the ten commandments?" "Well, only be light."

When a man asks for a loan of \$5 you can get out of it by telling him it's Lent.

This would be a much better world if more people would take their own advice.

Well—Why did you get married? Belle—Because I was tired of being in love.

Be generous to an office-holder whose office you want. Put yourself in his place.

The fitness of things is happily illustrated in the name of Chinook Whiskers of Oregon.

When a man past fifty hasn't any bad luck for three days he begins to quake and tremble.

A Boston girl spoke of a tight-rope performance as an "incubated cordage entertainment."

Some people imagine that they cannot have a walk-over without trampling their rivals under foot.

Of all the things in the world that are "better late than never" going to bed certainly ranks first.

It may be true that actors quarrel among themselves a good deal, but they make up every night.

There's a lesson to be learned from the pin my son. It is given a head that it may not go too far.

"Nothing succeeds like distress," remarked the beggar, as he counted his coin at the end of the day.

A Kensington doctor suggests that a good thing for the Cramps is a contract for a new marriage.

A native of Hawaii, seeing a man riding a bicycle, said that it must be very nice to "walk sitting down."

Clair—How extremely simple that gown was Miss De Vere wore at the ball. Marie—Yes; almost idiotic!

A good many boys have turned out badly because they had fathers who made them work with a dull hoe.

It hurts a man just about as much to burn him in effigy as to have his shadow on a wall butted by a goat.

After a man passes forty he can help his children most by saving up money to care for himself in his old age.

Tommy—Paw, what is a braggart? Mr. Figg—He is a man who is not afraid to tell his real opinion of himself.

"Yes," said the boy, as his mother took a bigger pull than usual at the whiskey bottle, "Mum's Extra Dry!"

Sunday-school Teacher—What is the whole duty of man? Peco, four Pupils—Can't tell until the Wilson bill is passed.

Before getting married a man should cultivate an appetite for warmed-over things, and a woman a liking for made over gowns.

A Western paper says that brandy is good for a toothache. But it is difficult for a man to "smile" who has a toothache.

Do not despise the opinion of the world; you might as well say you do not care for the light of the sun because you can use a candle.

Friend—Why did you refuse that handsome young widow? Miss Malchance—He hasn't any relatives that I can send his children to.

The Count—Hello, m'ieu le Duc, what have you come to America for—business or pleasure? The Duke—Business; I'm going to get married.

The man who does nothing because he cannot do anything perfectly is just a trifle more foolish than the other man who undertakes everything.

Mamma—"What are you and Freddie quarrelling about?" "We are playing keep house and Freddie came home and found dinner wasn't ready."

Artist—I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door. Dealer (after inspecting it)—Well, hand it on the knob, where the wolf can see it.

Son—Father, why do they call preachers doctors of divinity? Father (of the old school)—Because so many preachers doctor their divinity to suit their own ideas.

Young Verisopht—S'pose you've heard I'm going abroad, Miss Mabel? Ya-as—may remain t'wee or four years; p'waps longer.

Miss Mable—How nice.

"You see, B—, if you marry an American girl you won't be the first man who has kissed her, and you won't be the last."

He—Did you ever know that Adam was not blessed with good health during his life? She—Wasn't he? He—No; one of his ribs caused him a good deal of trouble.

A Practical Hint—The Amateur—How is it all your photographs of people show their true expression so well? The Photographer—I never tell a patron to look natural."

Caller—And this is the new baby? Fond Mother—Isn't he splendid? Caller—Yes, indeed. Fond Mother—And so bright. See how intelli—ently he breathes!

"This taxin' incomes ain't the thing to do to make the country rich," said Uncle Silas.

"They'd oughter tax expenditures. People'd spend less 'n' save more then."

Downer—I am glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit. Upper—Why? Downer—Because I never have my watch and my dress suit at the same time.

A UNIVERSAL CRY.

Oh, wad some power

The glittie gie us

To see our creditors

Before they see us.

"She didn't love him, but she married him."

"Did she pretend to love him?" "Oh, yes."

"Does she still pretend to love him?" "Of course not. There's no need of that now since they are married."

The Last Word—Mistress—You must really break off that dreadful habit, Babette, of always wanting to have the last word. Maid—But how am I to know, m'am, that you have nothing more to say?

Wood—That was a mean trick Clarkie's rival played on him. Van Belt—What? Wood—He wrote, "O, maid of Athens, ere we part," in the girl's album, and the rival changed the "O" to "Old."

SPRING TIME REVERIES.

In silence the family are sitting,

Each keeping as still as a mouse,

As they ponder the annual question,

"Is it better to move, or clean house?"

"Did you know that Miss Jones was going to marry young Smith?" "I knew it; but I cannot understand how a girl as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her."

Old Lady (to niece, who is portliness)—How is it, my dear, that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man? Niece—The reason, dear aunt, is, as you well know, that I am not a good match. Chaps.

A Valuable Hint—"Hit stan's ter reason," remarked Uncle Eben, "dat folks is gwinester feel de had'd times of dey keeps dah min's on 'em by talkin' 'em-ity-talk, dan dey is ef dey goot out an be hurt foh wuh!"

Upholding the Faith—Sunday-school Teacher—Tommy, I was shocked to hear you swearing so dreadfully at that strange boy as I came in. Tommy—I couldn't help it, m'am. He was making fun of our kind of religion.

Mabel—Edith, I've got something to tell you that will astonish you. Harry Prince proposed to me last evening. Edith—You don't mean it! Poor Harry! What I refused him last autumn he swore he'd do something desperate.

Just for Kindness—"Your salary has been \$4,200 heretofore, Mr. Penns," said the employer. "Yes," assented the head clerk. "Well, we will just knock the \$200 off from now on. That will enable you to escape the income tax."

A new novel has just been published called "Opposite the Jail." A down-town book dealer was rather taken aback the other day when a young lady came in and asked him if he had "Across the Street from the Station House."

Peacemaker—I wouldn't fight, my good men. First Combatant—He called me a liar, sir. Second Combatant—An' he called me a lousy loafer. Peacemaker—Well, I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion; you both may be right.

The Proper Proceeding—"Wasn't that young Mr. Tiff who left the house as I came in?"

asked the Judge of his eldest daughter. "Yes, papa," "Did I not issue an injunction against his coming here any more?" "Yes, papa; but mamma has granted a supersedeas pending an appeal."

IT MADE HIM SORRY.

He belonged to a gallant drum corps,

Tried to smash a young girl in a storp,

But she thought him quite rude,

And called him a dodo

And never would speak to him more.

NOT CALLED FOR.

The Dead Letter Office becomes the receptacle of many (many) things. Among its latest acquisitions was an uncalled-for letter addressed as follows:

Sylvester Brown, a red-faced scrub,

To whom this letter wants to go,

Is shopping overboard for his grub

At Silver City, Idaho.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fatening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chao A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

# CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Shanghai	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Amoy	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Swatow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	

26th July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Shanghai	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Amoy	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Swatow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	

26th July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Temp.	Humidity.	Bar.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Wanchow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Shanghai	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Amoy	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Swatow	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	
Keelung	SE	3	SE	80.5	85	30.0	Cloudy	

Hongkong Observatory, 26th July, 1894.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	
80.5	80.5	85	SE	3	Cloudy	

Hongkong Observatory, 26th July, 1894.

## Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN TUNER

AND REPAIRER in this Colony.

All Communications should be addressed

Care of Messrs. NORONHA & Co., Zealand

Street.

WILLIAM T. POLLARD.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1894.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1894,

at 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP and

SPOONS; Ranges, 800 and 900 yards;

Ten Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.

G. K. MOORE,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will

be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria

Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at

Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to

7.30 o'clock.

PRICE.....TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged

the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong

Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of

any English newspaper published in the Far

East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on

application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Intimations.

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,



